

MARTYRS  
OF  
SOUTHERN FREEDOM.

BY HARRY HALL.

"Friend after friend departs!  
Who has not lost a friend?"

LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT HARPER GRAY.

"Beware of parting!" is a curt, significant exclamation of Sir E. Bulwer Lytton in his splendid Romance, "What will be done with it?" He says: "The true sadness is not in the pain of the parting, it is in the when and the how you are to meet again the face about to vanish from your view!" The deep, melancholy, overwhelming meaning in this short phrase, though, mayhap, not couched in that phraseology used by Sir Edward, was keenly felt by the gallant officer, whose name stands at the head of this article, when he selected the spot in Hopewell churchyard where his remains should repose, before he took his last farewell of her who was the light of his life and the darling boy who had blessed him with the sweet name of father. They all met again; but alas! the spirit of the husband and father was absent from the body and the signet of the pale angel was upon the noble brow of ROBERT HARPER GRAY.

Robert Harper was born in the county of Randolph, North Carolina, on the 10th of January, 1831. He was the second son of Gen. Alexander and Mrs. Sarah Harper Gray. His love of military life and martial glory was inherited. His grandfather, in the maternal line, Judah Harper, was a Colonel in the first great Revolution on this continent and took a distinguished part in some of the dangerous and bloody scenes which were then enacted; and his father, who was one of the most prominent men in his county in the beginning of this century, was commissioned a Brigadier in the war of 1812, and was ordered with his brigade to Charleston to meet the British; but peace was declared before he reached the scene of action. His son Robert was a delicate child; his frame was not strongly constructed, and he was, like Cassius, always lean, uncorpulent. His body, however, was inhabited by a clear, vigorous and brilliant mind;—he was, emphatically, a youth of great and uncommon genius.

About a quarter of a century ago, the spot where Trinity College now stands, was an uncultivated, uncultured forest. Imbued in the thick woods was an old log-house where an English school was taught by a gentleman of the name of Brantly York, who had since made some reputation in the world of letters as an author. There and under that instructor, while yet quite a small boy, Robert Harper commenced his education. Sometime afterward a new and better building was erected on the same site, and the Rev. Dr. Craven, then a young man just out of New Garden School opened an academy, which was called the Union Institute. To him Robert recited, until his father determined to send him to the Greensboro' High School in this place. Here he continued, until he completed his preparatory course. He entered Davidson College, then a flourishing seat of learning under the charge of the Presbyterians of the State, in the year 1847 when he was but little over sixteen years old. Before he left the High School, though exceedingly youthful and not largely versed in general literature and history, he gave promise, by his efforts in the Hermian Society, of which he was a prominent member, of being a fluent, energetic, elegant and brilliant debater. I was a member of the same Literary coteries and had the pleasure of hearing his first attempts at oratory. His *copula verborum*, the elegant simplicity of his style and the pointedness of his argument were truly remarkable in one of his years.

Going to college, unlike it is to many, was no cross to him. He had not only a strong and shining mental endowment by nature, but he possessed an insatiable thirst of knowledge through which he was to be led by the hands of the learned and to which the societies of that institution invited him. He did not, however, confine himself exclusively and closely to his text books. He cared not what his teachers, or the world might think of his conduct; he regarded only the cravings and immortal longings of his mind. Nor was he wrong, though we would not impute to him, as a general thing, the regular course of studies laid down at colleges and universities; yet we honestly believe it is not most advantageous for all persons to do so. In fact, very few minds can pursue a fixed, prescribed, dry course of reading with contentment and profit. Stagnant, unreflecting minds may,—active, inquiring, brilliant ones cannot! To be entertained, invigorated, developed, enriched, they must be allowed the deep founts of lore in which to dive and "drag up drowned honor by the locks," and the ethereal heights of elegant learning in which to bathe the wings of their fancy and to dazzle the eyes of their genius! If you crave to read a particular book, or to investigate a particular subject, drop all else, buckle down to it, master it, which can be done in half the time and without the irksomeness and exhaustion required if undertaken when the mind is not its acquaintance, and, then, you will rise from it stronger, wiser, better, more enlightened. Dug through a book, and your heart not in it, nor your mind upon it, and it is time lost, far worse than lost—a habit of inattention, and hurriedness, and carelessness, is fixed, which like the spot of the leopard can never be changed. Such was the judgment of young Gray, though he was, at times, a close, diligent, unweary student. Whatever he did, he did with all his heart, might, soul and body. He went to Davidson College to study; but he had independence enough of public commendation to pursue diligently that which he felt, was most conducive to his lasting benefit. He was exceedingly fond of field sports and the chase, and often, by day and by night, turned out with his associates to relax his mind and invigorate his frail constitution. Like Jonson in his Masques, he held, that,

"Hunting is the noblest exercise,  
Makes men laborious, active, wise,  
Brings health, and doth the spirits delight,  
It helps the hearing, and the sight:  
It teaches us that never sleep  
The memory, good horsemanship,  
Search, sharpness, courage and defence,  
And chasteth all ill habits thence."

But most of his time was spent with his books, or his pen in his hand. Carlos Wilcox did not believe more sincerely, that

"No good of worth will Heaven permit  
To light on man, as from the passing air;  
The lamp of genius, though by nature lit,  
If not protected, pruned, and fed with care,  
Soon dies, or runs to waste with fitful glare."

He was no aspirant for honors in his class; but in the society he stood foremost in elegant and accomplished speaking. He read so much and so thoroughly, that he had a large and rich fund of information on all subjects that were sprung upon the

Hall. His speech at the commencement of 1851, when he graduated, was on "Napoleon at Waterloo." He chose the last grand struggle of "the brightest genius this world has ever produced," to borrow his own language, as the theme on which he should make his debut in public. The "Man of Destiny" and the "Iron Duke," these were topics, which were worthy the most graceful rhetoric and the happiest elocution. His thoughts were so stirring, his language so splendid, that the key and fiddle crowd with "mute attention hung upon his lips."

Returning to his father's home, Mr. Gray received at his hands a rich and cultivated plantation in Randolph, only a few miles south of the North Carolina Central Railroad, and a sufficiency of servants to keep and till it. That was the realization of the air-castles of perfect human felicity, which he had bodied forth by his imagination in its richest picturings. He had no taste or desire for any of the learned professions,—he wished to be an independent scientific agriculturist and a gentleman of letters and learned leisure. Thus he lived bachelorhood, for seven years. Meantime, he read every thing in history, philosophy, politics, romance and belles lettres which came in his way. Nor did he read hurriedly, or superficially;—whatever he took up he pursued with great care and thought. To the ancient classics he devoted no little time. He was not, however, very fond of Greek, and while at College, though he had studied it carefully before, he read only enough to maintain a respectable standing in his class; but Latin he always loved. He continued to read. He reviewed Virgil, Horace, Cicero and in fact his whole course of scholastic studies. Like Archies, the poet and friend of Cicero, from his classical reading, he "tumbled the principles that glory and virtue should be, the darling objects of life and that, to attain these, all difficulties and dangers were to be despised." He did not lay aside and neglect the works of Homer, Xenophon, Thucydides and Sophocles because he was unwilling to undergo the labor or unable to understand their great and deep thoughts, but for the reason that he was much more smitten with the sweet poetry, sharp wit, splendid eloquence, and astute and deep philosophy of the Romans. This industrious people had incorporated and transferred the rich learning of the Greeks into their own magnificent language and had corrected and bettered it by their investigation, re-study and re-writing. Rising from these pleasing pursuits of literature, he could, with the accomplished Tully, have truthfully said: "*Ille studia adolescentium alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundum res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium prebent, delectant domi, non impendunt foris, percontantur nobiscum, pergringantur, rusticantur!*"

In 1858, he changed his mode of living.—His books, his field-sports, his duties as a citizen and his business as an agriculturist, did not content his mind. He obeyed the Scriptural injunction and took unto himself, as his help-meet and partner, Miss Martha Horney, the only daughter of Alexander S. Horney, Esq., of Franklinville in his county. Then he first enjoyed

"Domestic happiness, that only bliss  
Of paradise that has survived the fall."

No political troubles of any moment, at that time, unsettled the pillars of State, or prognosticated the civil internal war, which has since and is now desolating the beautiful land which then smiled with gladness and prosperity. Politicians wrangled, and blustered, and fretted, and strutted; but the far-seeing and sagacious statesmen did not seriously apprehend, that they would, by their dangerous and unscrupulous teachings and acts, early and, in so dreadful a way, "deal damnation round the land." Mr. Gray read and studied the political history of the past and was familiar with the "men and measures" of the times then passing; and he was a strong, ardent and decided Whig; still he kept himself far off from the dusty arena of politics and pursued "the noiseless tenor of his way" the most sequestered vale of rural life. He loved the country, he loved the life of the husbandman, he loved his books, he loved to study and to meditate, he loved quiet and solitude, he loved his home all the more that now it was radiated by the loveliness and attractiveness of an amiable and accomplished woman, and he would not suffer aught to allure or reduce him from those pleasing and delightful pursuits and enjoyments. The honors, which glittered in the path of political preferment, had no charms for him. He esteemed them hollow, unsubstantial, unsatisfying and full of vexations and disappointments. Thus was he passing his life, and thus was he determined to live, on that sad and evil day, when President Lincoln plunged, by his folly and madness, the freest, greatest, most truly blessed people of the earth into the direst and most stupendous civil, fratricidal war which has cursed the world since the beginning of time. Stirred by his patriotism, by the justice of the defence which the South resolved to make, the martial spirit kindled and glowed brightly in his bosom. At once, he made up his mind to spend his time, his talents, his physical strength, his all if need be, in the defence and maintenance of Southern institutions and rights. He mourned to leave his home and his endearments, his wife and his children; but duty called and he was too proud and patriotic to disregard its pleadings. On the 18th day of June, 1861 he was commissioned captain of a company which he had raised in his own county and of which he had been chosen the commander. He was placed in the 12th Regt. of North Carolina Volunteers, now known as the 22d Regt. of State Troops. Of this regiment the talented, learned, accomplished Pettigrew was elected Colonel. He commanded it for nearly a year, and by drilling and judicious discipline, he made it one of the best in the Confederate service. Col. Pettigrew was eminently skilled in military science, and he was usually affable and agreeable in his intercourse with his officers and men. All loved him, all admired his great ability and large acquisitions, and each officer cheerfully and gladly sat at the feet of this Gamaliel of military tactics and science and learned his duty as a soldier. None was an apter or more delighted student than Capt. Gray.

His regiment was first sent to Evansport on the Potomac where it remained until the Spring of 1862. At the time of the grand retreat from Manassas by Gen. J. E. Johnston, Pettigrew's regiment moved back toward the Capital, and then, marched down on the Peninsula and took its place there in line of battle. It was in the reserve at the engagements at West Point and Williamsburg. Nor was it in any important engagement, until the battle of Seven Pines was fought. Col. Lightfoot was in command of the regiment on that day, and Gen. Pettigrew of the brigade. This noble regiment, on that day, gave incontestable evidence to the country of the splendid part it was destined to act in the awful tragedies which were afterward to reddens and immortalize other and more hotly contested fields. Capt. Gray was at the head of his chivalric company and endeavored himself to his men by his heroic courage and daring.

On the 12th of June, the regiment re-organized under the Conscription Act. James Conner was elected Colonel; Capt. Robert H. Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Capt. C. C. Cole, Major. Captain Gray was personally popular not only with his own men but with the officers and privates of the regiment. His majority in that election was large. No better man could have been selected.

His personal courage was not surpassed by any, and he afterward evinced in the camp and on the field extraordinary tact, skill and ability in governing men and in handling his regiment in actions.

Scarcely were the new officers broken into the harness of the war-horse, when the booming of cannon announced the commencement of the terrific and dreadful battles around the Southern capital. Forward they dashed to the fight, the very first to meet and set in motion the retrograde march of McClellan and his well-drilled and magnificent army. Col. Conner was wounded early and badly. Lieut. Col. Gray then took command. His noble brother-soldier, Maj. Cole, in speaking of his assuming command, wrote, that "Col. Gray will manage his regiment very well. He is very firm in his decisions, a very necessary ingredient in such an officer." He was on every field during that seven days' fight; he was always at the head of his gallant regiment; ever had his eye on the foe and on the color of his command; and was never touched in his person with any missile thrown by musket, rifle, or artillery. On the day and in the sharp contest with the enemy, in which Lieut. Charles lost his life, "Col. Gray," writes Maj. Cole, "missing the color, rushed forward to inquire after it, fearing it had fallen into the hands of the enemy." As he reached the spot where Charles fell, Sergeant Greenleaf, of Co. K, seeing it fall, rushed in, gathered it up and was waving it over his head and crying out: "Colonel, here is our flag!" Here seven of the color-guard had fallen, either dead or wounded; here the flag-staff was cut in two just beneath the color; here the top was cut off by a grape-shot; here the flag was completely riddled with bullets and fragments of shells. His regiment won immortal honor on every field which they entered. They were in almost every fight and the thickest of it; and they returned to their old camp, after the enemy had been driven, with the colors of their command and the most agreeable companion he ever met. Not only his agreeableness impressed them, but his infinite fund of learning amazed them. At almost every meal, to which he sat down, he had some piece of Greek, Latin, or English poetry to repeat, which seemed, from its appropriateness, to have been coined for each special occasion. He had a few books with him, but he did not read a great deal. He was often occupied in writing. He composed short stories, and occasional ditties, to amuse himself, and, then, destroyed them. Among his scraps, which he left in his portfolio, a gem of poetry was found, that persuades me he was conscious that he would not live long:

"Weep not for me, let not a tear,  
Save those of joy alone,  
Beflow the cheeks of loved ones here  
When I am dead and gone."

What, though in death, this mortal flesh  
Is to corruption given,  
I know that God will raise it up  
To live with Him in Heaven.

Weep not for me, when men's eyes bring  
My form before your eyes,  
My ransomed spirit then will be  
With saints in Paradise.

Weep not for me, but guard your faith  
On Him for sinners slain;  
And when your work on earth is done,  
We'll meet in Heaven again.

In Heaven where weeping, pain and death  
No longer are unknown,  
To heaven forever in His smiles  
And worship round His Throne.

Besides, it breathes an earnest strain of piety,  
Which warrants lively hope, that his "ransomed spirit" is now "with saints in Paradise."

He died in Camp Gregg near Fredericksburg on the 10th of March, 1863. He had passed unscathed through seven pitched battles, in six of which he had commanded his regiment, and through numerous skirmishes. Disease had reserved him for his own victim, and this noble martyr of his country now sleeps quietly in Hopewell churchyard in the spot which he selected for his last, long bivouac. To his excellent lady, the immortal PANDORA, who has since sacrificed his life for the South, addressed the following tribute to the exalted worth of his fellow-soldier, ROBERT HARPER GRAY: "Allow me to assure you of my most sincere sympathy in your great loss of all bereavements. You will feel that I am sincere, when you know that I lost one of my best friends and the service one of its most gallant and efficient officers. I have known your lamented husband since June last, and feel that I am not passing the bounds of simple truth in stating that the Army had no more intelligent, brave, or efficient officer. We all deplore the loss of such a man, and no higher tribute could be paid him, than the affection borne him by his command. His children, in after years, may look back with a just pride to the distinguished services and devoted patriotism of their father. This, I know, madam, can be but little comfort for the loss of a husband. That can come alone from Him, who disposes of all things, and the knowledge that all things are directed by Him for the best."

His death, but all is not lost;—Alas and Robbie, the images of their father, are yet preserved to ter, and in future years, the sincere, idolizing, filial affection, now germinating in their young hearts, will breathe into hers the encouraging and supporting solicitation:

"Mother, thy name is widow—well  
We know no love of ours can fill  
The void place of thy heart, or dwell  
Within one sacred recess—still  
Lean on the faithful bosoms of thy sons,  
Our parent, thou art ours, our only one!"

INCREASING THE ARMY.—Some very wild propositions for increasing our forces in the field have been submitted in both Houses of Congress—so wild, indeed, that we cannot but suppose that, in the estimation of certain members, secession from the United States did not involve a separation from Buncombe. To the prudent and provident men of Congress, the subsistence of the army and the needful supply of material of war appears as grave a question as the increase of our fighting force. It is to be hoped they will not permit themselves to lose sight of the importance of these matters, nor be unduly affected either by the impatience of those who would rip the goose for its golden eggs, or the panic of those who think the time has come for grinding the seed corn. The invaders can do but little more or nearly all their best troops. Let us be composed, and guard against all intemperance and alarm.—Richmond Whig

NEGROES.—To hire, and some to sell, on the 1st day of January next. Among them an experienced tanner, five good farm hands, men, several boys and girls. JED H. LINDSAY, 79-2w

fired and exhausted, upon the hard ground to sleep, he had often, in his dreaming ear, heard the voices of his loved wife and his dear little Alek and in the bliss of the moment, he, time and again, fancied, that he beheld that other child, as

"It lay upon its mother's breast, a thing  
Bright as a dew-drop when it first descends,  
Or as the plume of an angel's wing,  
Where every tint of rainbow beauty blends."

Now, the ecstasy of the dream was to be realized in all the pleasantness of reality. A few days' travel, and the father stood at the threshold where he beheld his three jewels—wife, son and babe! But his stay was not of long continuance. In sixty days, recruited somewhat, though not by any means well, he hastened to his regiment, which was then returning from the first Maryland campaign and resting on the hills around glorious old Winchester. From that place they soon fell back to the south bank of the Rappahannock. There they awaited the expected advance of the Yankees. As winter began to blow cold, they came. The battle of Fredericksburg was fought and a splendid victory won by our veteran soldiery. Gray and his men were foremost in the perils of that bloody day, and new chapters of martial renown wreathed their brows as the sun went down on the heights of that ancient borough.

That was the last scene of conflict, through which Col. Gray was to pass. His weakened constitution, instead of rallying and improving, was continually growing worse and worse. He ought not to have attempted to spend that severe season in camp. Had he been in his usual health, the trial would have been perilous for one of his naturally feeble constitution. But he was, nevertheless, all hilarity and cheerfulness; and, in the memory of his associates, those were golden days. He was highly companionable, genial and engaging. He was now more the idol of his men than ever before. All delighted to gather around him in his tent, or anywhere he might be in the quarters, to listen to his conversation and enjoy his wit. And around the mess-table, one of his fellow-officers tells me, he made himself the most agreeable companion he ever met. Not only his agreeableness impressed them, but his infinite fund of learning amazed them. At almost every meal, to which he sat down, he had some piece of Greek, Latin, or English poetry to repeat, which seemed, from its appropriateness, to have been coined for each special occasion. He had a few books with him, but he did not read a great deal. He was often occupied in writing. He composed short stories, and occasional ditties, to amuse himself, and, then, destroyed them. Among his scraps, which he left in his portfolio, a gem of poetry was found, that persuades me he was conscious that he would not live long:

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## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

RECEIPTS FROM JAN. 1ST TO SEPT. 30TH, 1868.

For eight per cent. stock,	\$107,292,900 70
seven do	58,787,560 70
six do	8,810,050 00
five do call certificates,	22,992,900 00
four do	482,200 00
Cotton certificates, not April 31, 1862,	2,000,000 00
Interest on loans,	140,210 11
War tax,	4,128,988 07
Treasury notes,	301,625,280 00
Sequestration,	1,862,550 21
Customs,	934,798 68
Export duty on cotton,	8,101 78
Patent fund notes,	10,794 04
Miscellaneous, including repayments by disbursing officers,	2,449,217 03
Total,	\$601,522,893 12

## EXPENDITURES DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

War Department,	\$77,988,244 00
Navy do	38,437,661 00
Civil Miscellaneous, &c.,	11,629,278 00
Public debt,	66,638 00
Customs,	22,215,290 00
Notes cancelled and redeemed,	59,044,449 00
Total of expenditures,	519,388,559 00
Total of receipts,	601,522,893 00

## Balance Treasury.

From which is to be deducted the amt. of Treasury notes which have been funded and brought in for cancellation, but have not yet been regularly audited, estimated at

\$82,154,334 00

The public debt (exclusive of foreign loan) at the same period, was as follows:

## FUNDED.

Eight per cents,	\$207,128,750 00
Seven do	42,746,600 00
Six do	41,000,270 00
Five do	2,038,000 00
Total,	\$292,915,620 00

## UNFUNDED.

Treasury notes,

General currency,

Two year notes,

Interest notes at 8-65,

do do 7-80,

Under \$5,

Five per cent. call certificates,

Total,

\$701,447,519 00

Deduct amount of Treasury notes funded and cancelled, above referred to

\$65,000,000 00

\$701,447,519 00

In order to estimate the amount of Treasury notes in circulation at the date of this report, there must be added the further sum of one hundred millions for the two months which have elapsed since the date of the above schedule.

The balances of appropriations already made by Congress, and not drawn on 30th September, stood as follows:

War Department,

Navy,

Civil, miscellaneous, &amp;c.,

Total,

\$476,451,799 00

The estimate submitted by the various Departments for the support of the Government, are made as follows:

Legislative Department,

Executive

Treasury

War

Navy

State

Justices

Post Office

Total,

\$476,451,799 00

If these estimates be extended to embrace the remaining six months of the calendar year, they must be doubled, and that sum added to the updrawn appropriations would make an aggregate of \$1,427,448,798, which Congress is formally called upon to provide. It is obvious, however, that the amounts to the credit of updrawn appropriations cannot be called for, inasmuch as there remain but three months of the present calendar year, to be provided for, and the expenditures are limited to fifty millions per month. So too as to the estimates. Any measure which will properly reduce the currency will act upon prices and thereby materially reduce the estimates.

But the larger figures exhibit to us in a distinct and tangible form the problem which we are now required to solve. The currency has by this time attained dimensions of five times its proper size. The estimates are based upon prices fixed by this condition of the currency. If these estimates are to be supplied by new issues of currency, prices must again increase and larger additions must be made to the figures which represent both currency and estimates. It is obvious, therefore, that some other mode of raising supplies must be devised; and the necessity is equally obvious of reducing the currency. We are thus distinctly presented with these two conditions, as necessary elements of problem to be solved, namely; reduction of the existing currency, and a supply of means from some source other than Treasury notes.

## DRIED PUMPKINS.—In the winter season, when vegetables are scarce, dried pumpkins would be found an excellent vegetable for the army generally, as well as the hospitals, and where dried fruit could not be obtained, this article would prove a good substitute, if planters would dry their pumpkins, an abundant supply of which could be obtained everywhere in the Confederacy.

The process of drying is as follows:

The finest pumpkins, thoroughly ripe, should be selected. Lay one on its side on a table, cut off the end to the hollow, take out the seeds, and continue to cut slice after slice, about an inch in width, until the whole hollow of the pumpkin is cut out in rings. Then peel the rind off each ring, and hang them on sticks to dry in an airy room, passage or loft. When dried, the luscious rings are reduced to ribands. But I think there is nothing lost but the water, which is re-supplied by cooking. They may be packed in a small compass for transportation. If thoroughly dried they will keep a long time.

## THE POLES.—A Berlin letter to the London Times professes to have information from Warsaw, that "the whole Polish insurgent force under arms does not number more than 15,000 men, while fully ten times as many Russian soldiers are engaged in restraint and suppression." The letter also states that the seizure of arms and supplies have been so extensive that every weapon now in the hands of the patriots may be looked upon as having cost twenty times its original price, and the frontier is so strictly watched that a rather considerable corps, which has been formed outside of it, was lately compelled to abandon the idea of crossing. The letter further adds "Still, the determined spirit of the population seems in no degree to flag, even under the unexampled rigors of the Russian military government, of which we have just had fresh examples in the confiscation of Warsaw, of the Grabowski house, and in the imprisonment of the Bernadine monks, in whose convent a chest of gunpowder was alleged to have been found."

## EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENTS.—Several of the measures and resolutions introduced the present session of Congress bear on their face the conflicting intentions of limiting or of extending the Executive authority. The provisions of the Constitution in the main are plain and clear. A liberal construction, a little stretching beyond, is insisted upon on the one side; strict adherence to the letter of restraint is jealously demanded on the other. The constitution of the Executive Department was infinitely the most difficult part in creating our present government. To give it such power as should make it useful, with such restraints that it should not become dangerous; to make it efficient, independent and strong, yet prevent its subverting everything by its union of military and civil power, by its influence of patronage, office and favor, was not an easy task. It is in the watchfulness of Executive power and the preservation of every restraint and guard which the Constitution has provided that our security lies. Good motives should always be supposed to exist, till the reverse is ascertained. Good intentions may be the plea for the assumption of power, but, whatever our assurance of their existence, cannot justify it. To guard against the dangers of good intentions, real or pretended, is the aim of the Constitution. Yet shall claims—so fair, so plausible, and patriotic, whose effect is alone the public good, meet with unrelenting compliance? The extension of Executive authority floods the advocate in the list of champions of human freedom. Their uniform and steady purpose has been to limit and restrain it. Popular and representative right have ever been at war against prerogative. Its contest for ages has been to rescue liberty from the grasp of Executive power. All that could be gained from the imprudence, the weakness, the necessities of this power has been gathered and hoarded as the very jewels of liberty. Let us not disregard constitutional restraints for pretences of public safety or high public interest. Limitations and qualifications of authority, and the just divisions of political power, are the very essence of republican institutions. The separation of departments as far as practicable, and the preservation of clear lines of division between them, is the fundamental idea of our Constitution. Shall we attempt now to simplify the necessary complications of our government which establishes restraints on the governing as well as governed? Where will it stop? Shall it be in the arbitrary rule of the Executive? The simplest governments are despotisms. [Richmond Whig.]

## "THE STARVED SOUTH."

Under this caption the New York Daily News publishes the following answer to an article in the Tribune:

The Tribune with ill-timed factiousness adopts the jocular vein in alluding to the misery and destitution supposed to prevail throughout the South. With jest and sarcasm it recapitulates what, in its hope, are the necessities and privations of our Southern countrymen. It exults because there is a scarcity of food for Confederate women and children; it fastens ridicule upon Confederate soldiers because they toil barefooted on the painful march; it makes merry because the hungry are without bread and the sick without the means of nourishment and recuperation. Our joyous cotemporary is humorous upon a melancholy theme. If it had confined itself to a review of the straits to which the rebels are reduced for the purpose of arguing a limit to their powers of endurance, the argument set forth with sobriety and decorum would come within the legitimate bounds of journalistic discussion. But to make starvation and physical suffering the theme for laughter and mockery gives an apt illustration of that philanthropy which the Abolitionists claim as their paramount incentive.

But let us admit as a reality the fearful picture which the Tribune limns with so much gaudy levity. Let us suppose the Southerners perishing for food and naked to the pelting storm wearing his unshod, weary feet, bleeding along the frozen road, and his wife plying her benumbed fingers in constant toil to buy the scanty loaf, and his children with their cheeks and listless eyes languidly fading throughout the winter day. Let it be realized that the stout hearts that have braved our bayonets and cannon, must quail under the keen agonies of hunger, or yield lest their loved ones die of destitution, what victory shall we then have won, what a glorious political creed shall we have vindicated? Will it be the triumph of the principle of self-government? Our proudest boast will be to have conquered a starvation fire, who baffled our uttermost energies while they had the bare requisites of nature. Our political achievements will have been the sullen and enforced submission of so many million of famished and helpless human beings whose physical necessities have induced them to acquiesce in a political companionship abhorrent to their inclinations. Will that be "the consent of the governed?" Will such an alliance constitute a republic? We can claim no more than that the absence











HALLECK'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

The report of Halleck fills ten columns of the New York Herald. Of the battle of Chickamauga, he says:

The battle of Chickamauga commenced on the morning of the 19th, McCook's corps forming the right of our line of battle, Crittenden's the centre, and Thomas' the left. The enemy first attacked our left wing with heavy masses, endeavoring to turn it so as to occupy the road to Chattanooga. But all their efforts proved abortive. The centre was next assailed, and temporarily driven back; but being promptly reinforced, maintained its ground. As night approached the battle ceased, and the combatants rested on their arms. The attack was furiously renewed on the morning of the 20th against our left and centre. Division after division was pushed forward to resist the attacking masses of the enemy, when according to Gen. Rosecrans' order, General Wood, overlooking the direction to close up on Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing in the rear of Gen. Brannan. By this unfortunate mistake a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in the flank and rear, threw his whole division into confusion. Gen. Wood claims that the orders he received were of such a character as to leave him no option but to obey them in the manner he did. Pouring in through this break in our line, the enemy cut off our right and right centre, and attacked Sheridan's division, which was advancing to support our left.

After a gallant but fruitless effort against this rebel torrent, he was compelled to give way; but afterwards rallied a considerable portion of his force, and by a circuitous route joined General Thomas, who now had to breast the tide of battle against the whole rebel army. Our right and part of the centre had been completely broken and fled in confusion from the field, carrying with them to Chattanooga their commanders, Generals McCook and Crittenden, and also General Rosecrans who was on that part of the line. His Chief of Staff, General Garfield, however, made his way to the left, and joined General Thomas, who still remained immovable in his position. His ranks had assumed a crescent form, with its flanks supported by the lower spurs of the mountain, and here, like a lion at bay, he repulsed the terrible assaults of the enemy. About half-past three P. M. the enemy discovered a gap in the hills in the rear of his right flank, and Longstreet commenced pouring his massive columns through the opening. Major General Gordon Granger who had been posted with his reserves to cover our left and rear, arrived upon the field at this critical moment. He knew nothing of the condition of the battle; but with the true instinct of a soldier he had marched to the sound of the cannon. Gen. Thomas merely pointed out to him the gap through which the enemy was debouching, when quick as thought he threw upon it Sheridan's brigade of cavalry. In the word of General Rosecrans' report, "swift was the charge and terrible the conflict; but the enemy was broken." A thousand of our brave men killed and wounded paid for its possession, but we held the gap. Two divisions of Longstreet's corps confronted the position. Determined to take it they successfully came to the assault. A battery of six guns placed in the gorge poured death and slaughter into them. They charged within a few yards of the pieces; but our grape and canister and the leaden hail of musketry delivered unsparring but terrible volleys from cartridges taken in many instances from the boxes of their fallen companions, was too much even for Longstreet's men. About sunset they made their last charge, when our men, being out of ammunition, moved on them with the bayonet, and they gave way to return no more. In the meantime the enemy made repeated attempts to carry General Thomas' position on the left and front. At nightfall the enemy fell back beyond the range of our artillery, leaving General Thomas victorious on his hard fought field.

In compliance with instructions, he submits the subjoined summary of the operations of Grant's army since his report of the 15th ult.:

It appears from the official reports which have been received here that our loss in the operations of the 27th, 28th and 29th of October, in reopening communications on the South side of the Tennessee river, from Chattanooga to Bridgeport, was 77 killed, 339 wounded and 22 missing; total, 437. The estimated loss of the enemy was over 1,500.

As soon as General Grant could get up his supplies he prepared to advance upon the enemy who had become weakened by the detachment of Longstreet's command against Knoxville. General Sherman's army moved up the north side of the Tennessee river, and during the nights of the 23rd and 24th of November, established pontoon bridges and crossed to the south side between Cato creek and the Chickamauga. On the afternoon of the 22d General Thomas' forces attacked the enemy's rifle pits between Chattanooga and Cato creek. The battle was renewed on the 24th along the whole line. Sherman carried the eastern end, and Thomas repelled every attempt of the enemy to regain the position which he had lost at the centre; while Hooker's force, in Lookout Valley, crossed the mountain and drove the enemy from its northern slope.

On the 25th the whole of the Missionary Ridge from Rossville to the Chickamauga, was, after a desperate struggle, most gallantly carried by our troops, and the enemy was completely routed.

Considering the strength of the rebel position, and difficulty of storming his entrenchments, the battle of Chattanooga must be considered the most remarkable in history. Not only did the officers and men exhibit great skill and daring in their operations on the field, but the highest praise is due to the commanding general for his admirable dispositions for dislodging the enemy from a position apparently impregnable. Moreover, by turning his right flank and throwing him back upon Ringgold and Dalton, Sherman's forces were interposed between Bragg and Longstreet so as to prevent any possibility of their forming a junction.

Our loss in killed, wounded and missing is reported at about 5,000. We captured over 6,000 prisoners, besides the wounded left in our hands, forty pieces of artillery, five or six thousand small arms and a large train. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is not known.

White Generals Thomas and Hooker pushed Bragg's army back into Georgia, General Sherman with his own and General Granger's forces was sent into East Tennessee to prevent the return of Longstreet and to relieve General Burnside, who was then besieged in Knoxville. We have reliable information that General Sherman has successfully accomplished his object; and that Longstreet is in full retreat to wards Virginia. But no details have been received with regard to Sherman's operations since he crossed the Hiwassee, nor of Burnside's defence of Knoxville. It is not only known that every attack of the enemy on that place was successfully repulsed.

Written for the Patriot.  
"I will soon be at rest."

The last life-pulse had almost ceased to throb when these words fell from the lips of my dying brother.

"I will soon be at rest," no longer will I have to endure the long, long weary tramp. No longer will I listen to the sounds of musketry and the clashing of steel. The troubles and horrors of this unholy war, will disturb me never more, for "I will soon be at rest" and be laid in the deep, silent grave. My care-worn spirit is already winging its way to the blest and pure, and I fancy I see the face of my dear father, beckoning me onward to a home in the skies.

Farewell, my mother far away, thou little dreamer that thy beloved soldier boy is battling with death.

Farewell, my brother, come carry me back to my childhood's home and lay me there to rest undisturbed until the last resurrection day.

Farewell, each sister dear. When I last held thy hand in mine, and pressed a fond kiss on thy brow, we did not think that it would be for the last time. But all is well, for "I will soon be at rest" and enjoy the blissful realities of a home in Heaven, and there will I meet all my brave comrades that have laid down their lives before me. I have borne my cross and I shall soon wear my crown of glory.

O, how blessed, how happy to die thus, I would not bring him back if it were in my power.

But my thoughts of him are sad and tender, and I fancy I sometimes feel his blest spirit near me, consoling me in the dark hour of trial and bidding me look upward for help, peace and love. And I believe it brings me nearer Heaven to know that I have friends there, waiting for me to join them in their eternal praise.

It filled my heart with unutterable grief when I saw my loved one buried forever from my sight yet it fill my heart with joy to know that he is rejoicing in hymns of praise.

My best and bravest brother, thou art gone. Thou art freed from earth's sorrows and resting in thy bright home above.

HELEN.

Some six or eight weeks ago a gentleman shipped us a bale of rags from Kingston. We heard of their arrival at Goldsboro, but though we have made frequent enquiries here, we are assured that they have not come to hand. Had there been an Express office at Kingston, the bale could have come through in a day, and the difference in freight would have been but slight. If, instead of laying an unreasonable tax on the Express Company, the Legislature had passed some law by which the Railroad Companies could have been made to transport the freight they receive the public would have been benefited.

Progress.

THE CEDAR FALLS BOBBIN COMPANY, ARE now prepared to furnish at short notice, all kinds of BOBBINS, SPOOLS and QUILLS, &c., suitable for Woolen and Cotton Mills.

J. M. ODELL, Agent.  
Cedar Falls, N. C., June 9, 1863.

WE WISH TO BUY, IN ANY QUANTITY, clean Cotton rags, for which we will pay 8 cents per pound for mixed colors, and 10 cents for clean white. Those who have rags for sale, will please bring them to the Patriot office.

HAVING ADDED CONSIDERABLY TO our facilities for job printing, and having in our office only experienced, competent journeymen printers, we are better prepared than ever to execute job printing in any style that may be desired. We shall endeavor to keep on hand good paper, and other stock, and will guarantee as good work as can be done in the Southern Confederacy. Prices in accordance with the times.

WANTED.—I want to hire ten or fifteen NEGROES, stout, active boys, as laborers at the Confederate States Ordnance Works, Salisbury, North Carolina.

A. G. BRENNER,  
71-9w Capt. Art'y. Commanding.

FOR SALE.—30 Barrels Tanners Oil, 200 Boxes No. 1 Tobacco, with large assortment of other goods just run the blockade.

J. & F. GARRETT.

Notice.—We will pay Cash for old Copper Brass.

J. & F. GARRETT  
may 28 51-1f

DR. J. R. G. FAUCETTE, Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Greensboro, and the surrounding country. Office opposite the Drug Store. Boarding house at W. E. Edwards, near the Depot. 67-1f

Insured Oil for sale at retail by

A. A. WILLARD,  
Greensboro.

Salt! Salt!—500 Sacks Salt thoroughly dry, made in October last for sale by

HIATT & STANTON,  
Greensboro.

Hatter Wanted.—The undersigned will pay the highest cash prices for a number one Hatter over Conscript age.

JONES & SON,  
Thomasville, N. C.

Lead! Lead!—The highest cash price paid for lead in large or small quantities.

A. P. ECKEL.

Extract of Logwood.—250 lbs Extract of Logwood for sale by

A. A. WILLARD,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Hides! Hides!—I have a quantity of dry Hides that I will exchange for Leather.

A. A. WILLARD,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Wagon for Sale!—One 3 Horse Wagon Apply to

A. A. WILLARD,  
Greensboro, N. C.

Will Be Published ON THE 12TH DECEMBER, 1863. A CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S MUSICAL SOUVENIR FOR 1863-4.

Consisting of three original and beautiful Songs, with Piano Forte accompaniments.

No. 1.—Entitled "Fairies have broken their Wand." (T. Hood.)

No. 2.—Entitled "The Lover's Wish." (F. W. Hoiler.)

No. 3.—Entitled "I Knew a Maiden Fair to See," (H. W. Longfellow.)

Handsomely illustrated, with colored title, four printings, and on first-class paper. Price \$3.00—half-off to the trade.

G. DUNN & COMPANY, Publishers, Richmond, Va.

**\$100 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscriber on the 6th instant, my negro boy, JIM. Said boy is about 6 feet high, weighs about 175 pounds, of rather a copper color, slow to speak, has a coarse voice, and rather a bad countenance. When excited he shows very large white eyes, in walking, he rocks, or swaggers, setting his feet in very much, and throws his body back. For the apprehension of said boy and delivery to me at Oak Ridge, N. C. I will pay one hundred dollars; or for his confinement in jail at Greensboro, I will pay \$50. He is a hired boy and belongs to John Oliver, who resides now at or near High Point, Guilford County, lived near Newbern.

THOMAS GRAHAM,  
dec 17 80-1f

Notice.—Lost or mislaid, a certificate of Deposit in the Depository office Greensboro, N. C., for five hundred dollars, dated July 24th, 1863, No. 560. Any information respecting it will be thankfully received, and all persons are forbidden to trade for the same or in any manner to receive it. December 11, 1863.

W. M. BOWMAN.  
80-6w

Q. M. OFFICE, GREENSBORO, N. C. December 14th, 1863.

Wanted for the ensuing year 75 laborers and 50 teamsters, they may be brought in at once. By early application a good place may be secured.

S. R. CHISHAM,  
Major & Q. M.

**Bladders! Bladders!**—I will pay fifty (50) cents for Beef and 25 for Hog Bladders. They must be well cleaned and kept blown up until perfectly dry, when they can be pressed together and sent to me by Express. When 25 or more are sent at a time, I will pay the freight.

R. B. SAUNDERS,  
Chapel Hill, N. C.

P. S.—Bladders will be received at Porter's Drug Store in Greensboro.

dec 17 80-1f

**Land for Sale.**—I offer at private sale a valuable tract of land, lying on Little Buffalo Creek, in the South part of Guilford county, and known as the Trotter place—containing 105 acres—good timber on 35 or 40 acres, the balance in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, good water and comfortable buildings.

Wm. S. CLARK,  
Greensboro, N. C.

**Negroes Wanted.**—I wish to hire fifty or sixty NEGROES—men, women and boys—for the ensuing year, to be employed in the manufacture of potash and saltpetre for the Confederate Government. The negroes will be taken immediately, if desired by their owners. Good quarters and rations will be furnished them.

**WOOD WANTED.**—I also wish to lease a tract of LAND containing a good growth of hickory, post oak and black jack timber, and on which is a stream of water or a good pump. The timber I will buy as it stands in the forest. It is desirable that the land shall be within at least six miles of a railroad station. This land is wanted for the purpose of establishing government potash works, and as the ashes used in the manufacture of the potash will not be removed from the premises, a rare opportunity is here presented to obtain an excellent fertilizer.

Apply to me at Greensboro, N. C.

C. R. BARNEY,  
Agent C. S. N. & M. Bureau.

Barley Progress crop 3 times and send bill to Capt. Raleigh.

70-1f

**Broke Jail.**—On Sunday night the 29th of November, 1863, FRANK W. A. WACE, a negro confined in the jail of Rockingham county, N. C., broke the jail and made his escape. The prisoner is about 25 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion, quick spoken, has large white teeth, and when he left wore a blue coat.

A reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid for the delivery of said negro to me, or for the confinement of him in any jail so that I can recover him. My address is Wentworth, N. C.

J. H. HALL,  
Jailer for Rockingham.

Notice.—I will offer for sale at the Court House door in Greensboro, on the 1st day of January, 1864, as Executor of the estate of Levi Houston, deceased, a LIKELY NEGRO WOMAN and CHILD. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. A. HOUSTON, Exr.  
80-2w

Wanted.—By a single gentleman, a FURNISHED ROOM, convenient to Patriot office, for which a liberal rent will be paid. Apply at this office.

80-1f

**\$100 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscriber about the 1st of July, a negro man JACOB who is stout thick set and dark complexioned, 39 years of age, 3 feet 7 or 8 inches in height, weighs about 160 pounds, hair thick and grows long on the head, nose flat, lips thick, face full and wears a beard. It is supposed that he is trying to make his way back to Perquimans county, N. C., from which he was removed November, 1862. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or \$50 for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him at Greensboro, N. C.

THOMAS NIXON.  
65-1f

**Read This.**—Those who have purchased my Florida Balm are requested to return to me the EMPTY VIALS, for which I will pay TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. During my absence from town, the vials will be received at the post office. My room is over the post office.

G. H. LIVINGSTON.  
55-3m

**Sugar!** SUGAR!! SUGAR!!! I have just received a large lot of SUGAR, of fine grades, which I offer for sale. Wholesale or retail, at prices to suit the times.

W. D. TROTTER.  
39-1f

**To Hatters.**—We wish to employ a number of HATTERS to work in our establishment at Greensboro. Good workmen can procure constant employment, fair wages, and prompt payments, if early application be made to

ja23.82-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

**Musical Instruction.**—Prof. W. S. B. Mathews will remain in Greensboro, and give private lessons in Music, until further notice. Very particular attention will be given to the instruction of beginners.

TERMS REASONABLE. 67-3m

**Blacksmithing.**—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that in connection with his Coach and Buggy Shop in Greensboro, he is carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS in all its various branches, and would be pleased to serve all who may favor him with their custom with GOOD WORK at MODERATE PRICES. Shop on East street, near my Buggy Shop.

JOHN LEDFORD.  
80-1f

**Tobacco.**—300 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco fine grades, a large portion old, for sale by

44-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

**For Rent.**—On the 1st day of January next, I will rent publicly to the highest bidder the large and well-arranged STORE HOUSE, formerly occupied by W. J. McConnell, situated on West Street.

R. P. DICK, Guardian.  
70-6w

**Land for Sale.**—I offer for sale fifty acres of Land, lying one mile east of Greensboro on the Hillsboro road.

R. P. DICK,  
nov 19 76-6w

**Furs Wanted.**—We wish to purchase any quantity of Furs, for which we will pay 5 cents each for Rabbit; 25 cents for Coon, Fox and Muskrat; and 40 cents each for Mink.

44-1f J. & F. GARRETT.

**L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,** COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.  
73-8w Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

**New Tobacco House.**

T. D. KEAL, Of Danville, Va., J. P. SWORDS, Of Richmond, Va., T. J. TALBOT, Of Danville, Va.

NEAL, SWORDS & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND AGENTS FOR SALE OF MANUFACTURED TOBACCO 183 Broad Street, Augusta, Ga.

We will give prompt and personal attention to the sale of Goods consigned to us. Also, special attention given to the purchasing and forwarding of Goods ordered.

78-4w NEAL, SWORDS & CO.

**George Allen,** Greensboro, N. C. Offers for Sale.

1000 yds Brown Sheetting.  
500 " Colored Dittos for Negro Clothing.  
500 " Factory and Country Plaids.  
200 " Grey Cassimere.  
200 Bunches Cotton Yarn No. 7 to 14.  
300 lbs Coppers.  
500 lbs Sugar.  
And an assortment of notions 60-6m

**Carpenters and Brick Masons Wanted.**—We wish to hire a foreman to superintend the brick laying, and another the carpenter's work of Greensboro Female College. Also carpenters and brick layers to work under them. Apply soon, to us at Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. JONES.

**W. BARRINGER,** C. P. MENDENHALL, Building Com. C. M. GARRETT, N. H. D. WILSON.

**WANTED** AT THE Manassas Gap Rail Road Shops, near the Depot Greensboro, N. C.:

KITCHEN CREESE, LARD, TALLOW, SPOILED BACON, OLD BRASS, OLD COPPER, CAST STEEL, BACON, PORK, CORN, AND CORN MEAL, for which the highest CASH PRICES will be paid.

oct 22 72-12m

**For Sale.** Good Apple Vinegar. Safety Fuse. Caststeel and Window Glass.

T. M. JONES. C. P. MENDENHALL.

**Splendid Opportunity!**—We are desirous of selling out our whole establishment in Greensboro, N. C., which affords a rare opportunity to any one desirous of embarking in the boot and shoe business. We also offer at fair prices all our stock in trade, consisting of a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES &c.

69-1f B. GRAHAM & CO.

**Recipe for Shoe-Blacking.**—We are agents of D. W. Edwards for the sale of the recipe by which his shoe blacking is made. The blacking made by this recipe is warranted, and the cost of materials sufficient to make 100 boxes will not cost exceeding 60 cents. Price of recipe ONE DOLLAR. Enclose a stamp for pre-paying postage.

53-1f J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

**\$100 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscriber, November 3rd, 1863, two negro girls, Priscilla and Gracy. Priscilla is a bright mulatto, very likely, eighteen years old, and weighs about 140 pounds. She has a child in a short time, and was bought in Wetherville, Va. Gracy is black color, 16 years old, weighs about 125 pounds, and was brought from Farmville, Va., nearly one year ago. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any jail so that we can get them. Our address is Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

J. S. RAY, S. C. ALLEN,  
77-9w\*er

**Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc.**—A liberal price will be paid for any kind of old brass, copper, lead and zinc, delivered at the nearest railroad station. Any one wishing to sell, will please notify me of the quantity, price, and where to be delivered.

A. G. BRENNER, Capt. Art'y, Comd'g C. S. Ord works, Salisbury, N. C.

**Furs Wanted.**—We wish to buy in large or small quantities the following kinds of furs, or which the highest market prices will be paid: Otter, Beaver from \$5 to \$8; Rabbit from \$1 to \$1.25 per dozen, according to quality; Muskrat from 25 to 35 cents each, according to quality; Mink from 25 to 50 cents; Coon and Fox from 25 to 50 cents; Wood and produce taken in exchange for Hats.

75-1f J. & F. GARRETT & CO.

**Tailoring.**—My Shop is fifty yards north of Rankin & McLean's old storehouse, where I invite my friends and customers to call and find give satisfaction to all who call on me. ESPECIALLY ATTENTION GIVEN TO GARMENT CUTTING. Prices in accordance with the times. Call and see.

34-1f A. DILWORTH.

**JOHN LEDFORD, COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTURER,** keeps on hand, Rockaways, Buggies, and Light Carriages of different styles, and prices. Orders will be promptly filled; repairs done at short notice; and all work warranted for 12 months, on fair usage.

Having been constantly engaged for more than twenty years, in the Coach business, I flatter myself that I shall be able to please, both in price, and quality. Call and examine for yourselves. Shops on East street formerly occupied by M. B. Armfield.

26-1f

**Liverpool Salt.**—A small lot of LIVERPOOL SALT on hand which will be exchanged for Pork or sold for Confederate money—procure it and have no doubt as to saving your bacon.

78-4w A. H. VANBOCKEELEN.

**Notice.**—Persons who have left watches to repair with Mr. Welsh or Mr. Miller, can have the same by calling at the front room of the Patriot building, and paying charges. If not called for in a reasonable time, they will be sold for charges.

**Salem Hack.**—I am now running a HACK between Greensboro and Salem, leaving Greensboro on Tuesdays and Fridays, and leaving Salem Wednesdays and Saturdays. Persons wishing conveyance between these points will find this a comfortable and expeditious line—making the trips by day-light.

M. JORDAN.  
sep 17 67-1f

**\$50 Reward.**—Runaway from the subscriber, on Saturday 8th instant. Bill a dark mulatto, 5 feet, 9 inches high, 22 years old, weighs about 160 pounds, one front tooth broke half off which shows conspicuously when he laughs, which he does much. He speaks with a slight lisp. Had on when he left neither hat or coat. The above reward will be paid for his confinement in Guilford jail, or his delivery to me, at Summerfield, Guilford County.

JOSEPH HOSKINS.  
aug 27 64-1f

**Wool Carding.**—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they are now CARDING WOOL at their old stand on Haw River, 7 miles north of Gibsonville Station, and having put the machinery in good order, they are prepared to make the best quality of rolls. Those bringing wool to be carded, are required to wash it clean, and have it free from trash and burs, putting 1 lb of lard to every 10 lbs of wool, and one sheet to every 25 lbs. Our prices for carding are 15 cents per lb for white, and 20 cents for mixed, or if tolled, 1 lb in 15.

J. L. PUGH, A. F. LAMBETH,  
Morton's Store, Alamance county, N. C.

**New Tri-Weekly Stage Line.**—The public that on and after the first day of July next he will commence running a tri-weekly line of stages from Greensboro to Madison, leaving Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 o'clock a. m., and leaving Madison Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at the same hour. No pains will be spared to render comfortable those who may patronize this line.

J. S. BROWN.  
55-1f

**Action and Commission Business in Greensboro.**—We will give our personal attention to the business, looking after the interest of those having property in this part of North Carolina. Hiring and selling Negroes, or any other species of property, produce or goods. Office and warehouse, Greensboro, N. C. Best of references given.

J. & F. GARRETT & Co. W. E. EDWARDS, Auctioneer.

**Greensboro Mutual Insurance Co.**

PAYS ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY!

John A. Mebane, Cyrus P. Mendenhall, David P. Weir, James M. Garrett, T. M. Jones, N. H. D. Wilson, David McKnight, M. S. Sherwood, J. H. Lindsay, R. M. Sloan, C. G. Yates, R. Sterling, Wm. Barringer, Greensboro; Alexander Miller, Newbern; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wadesboro; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; R. C. Maynard, Franklinton; E. F. Watson, Watsonville; A. J. York, Concord; R. Craven, Trinity College.

OFFICERS: N. H. D. WILSON, President. J. H. LINDSAY, Vice President. JOHN A. GILMER, Attorney. PETER ADAMS, Sec. and Treas. N. H. D. WILSON, Executive Committee. C. G. YATES, J. M. GARRETT, J. S. BROWN.

All communications on business of the office should be directed to PETER ADAMS, Secretary, Greensboro.

**Last Listing Matter for 1863.**—I will meet the tax-payers of my district of the county at the following times and places to receive their lists of CATTLE, HORSES AND MULES not used in cultivation.

And all those who have not heretofore listed their crops for distilling, will be expected to meet me at those places and give in their lists. Attention to this matter is indispensable, as the close of the year is near at hand.

Friendship, Tuesday, December, 22.  
Graham & Lowry's Store, Wednesday, 23.  
Bruce's Cross Roads, Thursday, 24.  
Archibald Beville's, Friday, 25.  
Greensboro, Saturday, 26.  
G. D. Neelley's, Monday, 28.  
Abner Coffin's, Tuesday, 29.  
High Point, Thursday, 31.

I hope all concerned will attend, and save themselves much trouble and cost.

78-9w N. HUNT, Assessor.

**GREENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.** This Company offers inducements to the public which few possess. It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they participate in the profits, not only upon the premiums paid in, but also on a large and increasing deposit capital kept in active operation. A dividend of 67 1/2 per cent, at the last annual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company. Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

**Tarpley's Breech-loading Gun.**—This Gun has been tested by the Army at Richmond and Raleigh, N. C., and has stood the test fully, making a favorable impression wherever it has been exhibited. We say, without fear of contradiction, that it is the BEST BREECH-LOADING GUN, in the Southern Confederacy. It can be shot with PERFECT SAFETY, when loaded either from the breech or muzzle. This Gun is LESS COMPLICATED AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER than any gun that has been invented in this country. The Gun was invented in Guilford county, N. C., and we are now manufacturing it for the State of North Carolina, at our Shops in Greensboro.

We are ready to sell SHOT RIGHTS to manufacturers in the gun business in any of the States in the Confederacy.

39-1f TARPLEY, GARRETT & Co.

**Bargains! Bargains!**—We would respectfully inform the public that we feel constrained to adopt a new method in the conduct of our business. From and after this date we propose to discard the present high prices in the disposition of our goods, and sell at prices which will enable the war, taking in payment country produce at the same rates. This is fair. It does away with fabulous prices, and reduces things to a reasonable standard. Our work is warranted to be as good as good as can be put in the Confederacy, and a call will satisfy you that we are disposed to deal liberally. Amputees taken in good style, and on the same terms as above.

B. G. GRAHAM & CO.  
sep 10 66-1f

**Notice.**—On the 21st day of December, 1863, at the late residence of Mary Wood, deceased, eight miles south of Graham, will be exposed to public sale the personal property belong to the estate of said deceased, to wit: four likely NEGROES, one man and woman, one girl and boy; one HORSE, cattle hogs, corn; wheat, hay, straw and fodder, farming tools, one set of blacksmith tools, household and kitchen furniture, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given, and bond and security required.

WASH WOOD, Ex. Alamance county, N. C.

**\$50 Reward.**—Stolen from the subscriber on the night of the 25th of November, 1863, a DARK BAY HORSE, unaltered with a white spot on his forehead, and weak eyes and both hind feet white, walks stiff, of medium size, and seven years old. I will pay the above reward for the delivery of said horse to me or inform me so that I can get him. Address me at Sandy Creek, O., Randolph county, N. C.

NANCY W. RAY,  
dec 10 71-4w\*er

**Dental Notice.**—J. S. Moore, D. D. S. will be in Greensboro, the 7th of January, 1864, and will remain a few weeks. He will be pleased to see any of his old patrons, and any others who may wish his services.

79-3w

**Taken Up.**—Near McLeannville, N. C., a STRAY HORSE. He is a dark bay, with both hind feet white, with a small star in face; had neither bridle nor saddle when found supposed to be six years old next spring, very near blind in both eyes. The owner will come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN J. HERITAGE.  
79-5w

**Cotton for Sale.**—I will offer for sale, near the Depot in Greensboro, N. C., on Wednesday the 16th of December, FIFTY TO ONE HUNDRED BALS COTTON, a part of which was damaged.

A. M. MCPHETERS.  
79-1w

**Notice to Tax-Payers.**—Citizens of Greensboro who wish to pay their tax in kind in pork when killed, instead of bacon, curing, can do so by delivering their hogs at the Commissary Store-house in Greensboro on

R. G. LINDSAY, Capt. & A. C. S.  
79-3w

**Found.**—At the Station in Greensboro on Sunday last, a small sum of MONEY, which the owner can have by calling at this office, describing the same, and paying for this advertisement.

dec 10 79-3w

**Negro Hiring.**—On the first day of January next, I shall hire out at my own dwelling near Bruce's X Roads fourteen negroes consisting mostly of women and children. Also at the same time and place, the lands belonging to the estate of the late Charles B. Harris, deceased, will be rented out for the year 1864.

LEVI STEPHENS, Admr. P. L.  
79-3w

**Valuable Town Property for Sale.**—Two acres of LAND being used as a garden, in a high state of cultivation, inclosed with a good fence, lying on the first street running south of the Greensboro Female College, adjoining the lot of William Amos and others. For further particulars apply to Levi M. Scott at Scott & Scott's law office.

dec 10 79-2w\*er

**Stolen.**—From my stable in Guilford county, on Friday night, 2nd instant, my MARE, a bay, aged three years, has a good deal of white hair, and hind legs a white spotted streak down the same leg, a star and blaze in forehead, and when stooping slightly lame in left fore foot—a little grey on the withers caused by being rubbed by the backband. I will pay a reasonable reward for the return of said mare to me. My post office is Brick Church, Guilford co., N. C.

PETER FOGLEMAN.  
70-1f

**A Card.**—Those indebted to me either for subscription to the Patriot up to the 1st of May, or for job work and advertising, are requested to call at the first door north of the Post Office, and make settlements at their earliest convenience, as I am very anxious to have my books. I shall expect interest on all accounts that are not promptly paid. In my absence, Mr. S. G. Thomas will attend to making settlements for me.

M. S. SHERWOOD.  
55-1f

**Writing Ink.**—The best made in the Confederacy, and warranted equal to any ever brought from the North. For sale at the Patriot office.

**1864. ALMANAC.**

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